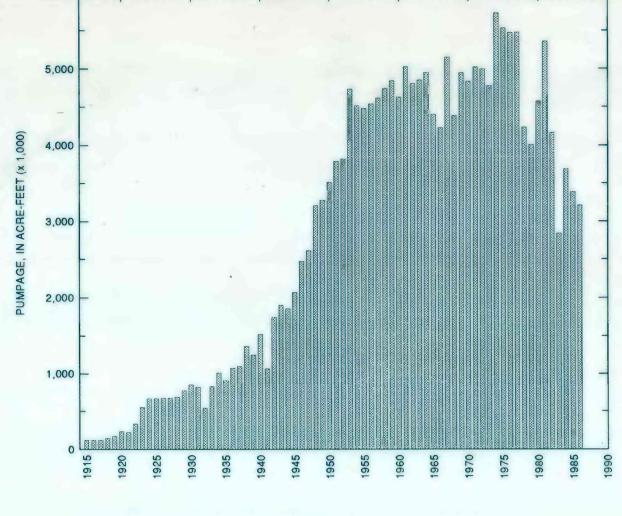
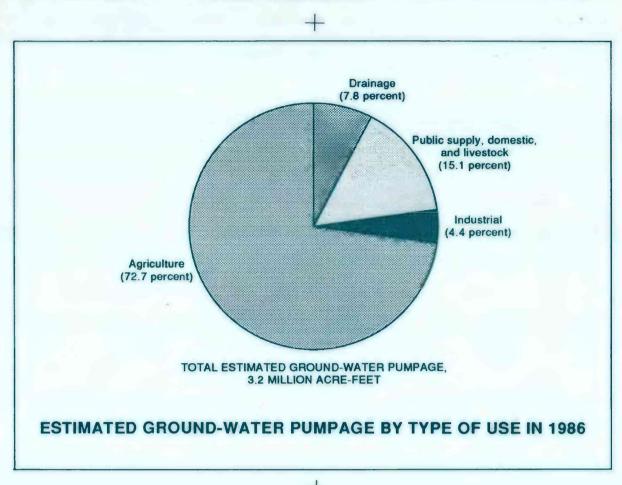


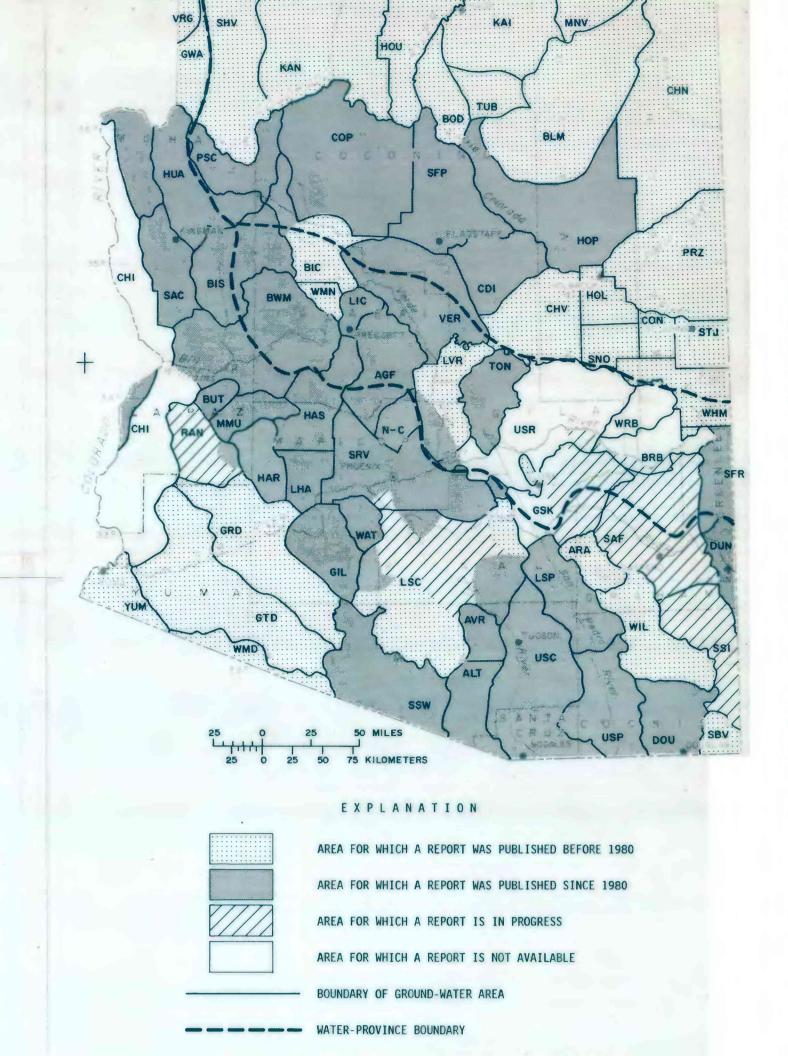
acre-feet for 1986 (see table).

**ESTIMATED GROUND-WATER PUMPAGE IN ARIZONA IN 1986** 



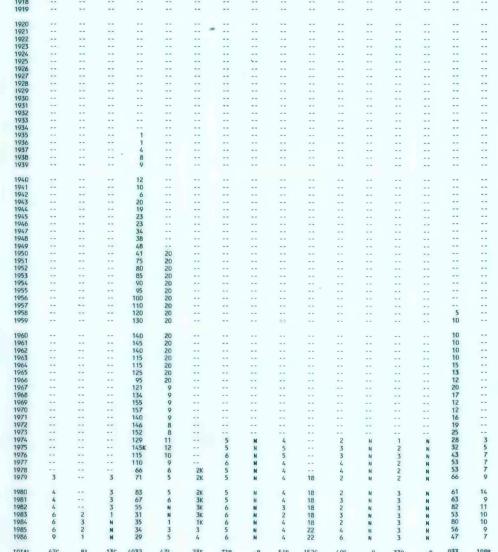
**ESTIMATED GROUND-WATER PUMPAGE IN ARIZONA** 





STATUS OF GROUND-WATER INVENTORY

ESTIMATED ANNUAL GROUND-WATER PUMPAGE, IN THOUSANDS OF ACRE-FEET, BY AREA Numbers rounded to the nearest thousand acre-feet. Area: AGF, see sheet 2 for abbreviation and location 1



C: PUMPAGE FOR LHA AREA WAS INCLUDED IN SRV AREA PRIOR TO 1973. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1973-86 ONLY. D: PUMPAGE FOR LSP AND USP AREAS WAS NOT ESTIMATED PRIOR TO 1966. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1966-86 ONLY. ESTIMATED PUMPAGE BEFORE 1966 IS INCLUDED IN "OTHERS."

F: PUMPAGE FOR BIS, HAS, AND SFR AREAS WAS NOT ESTIMATED PRIOR TO 1978. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1978-86 ONLY. ESTIMATED PLANPAGE BEFORE 1978 IS INCLUDED IN "OTHERS." G: PUMPAGE FOR AGF, ARA, BUM, N-C, SSW, TON, AND UND AREAS WAS NOT ESTIMATED PRIOR TO 1979. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1979-86 ONLY. ESTIMATED PUMPAGE BEFORE 1979 IS INCLUDED IN "OTHERS." N: PUMPAGE FOR LVR AREA WAS NOT ESTIMATED PRIOR TO 1981. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1981-86 ONLY. ESTIMATED PUMPAGE BEFORE 1981 IS INCLUDED IN "OTHERS."

I: PUMPAGE FOR ALT, GSK, AND SBV AREAS WAS NOT ESTIMATED PRIOR TO 1983. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1983-86 ONLY. ESTIMATED PUMPAGE BEFORE 1983 IS INCLUDED IN "OTHERS." J: "OTHERS" INCLUDE: BLACK RIVER BASIN, UPPER SALT RIVER BASIN, AND WHITE RIVER BASIN. K: PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED FIGURE REVISED.

## INTRODUCTION

B: PUMPAGE FOR THESE AREAS WAS NOT ESTIMATED PRIOR TO 1974. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1974-86 ONLY. ESTIMATED PUMPAGE BEFORE 1974. IS INCLUDED IN "OTHERS."

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

N: PUMPAGE OF 500 ACRE-FEET OR LESS A: WITHDRAWAL MOSTLY FOR DRAINAGE PURPOSES

> The U.S. Geological Survey, in cooperation with the State of Arizona, which is represented by the Arizona Department of Water Resources, has conducted studies of ground-water conditions in Arizona since 1939. primary purposes of the studies are to define the quantity, chemical quality, and areal distribution of the ground-water resources of Arizona and to monitor the effects of large-scale withdrawals of the ground water. The studies include the collection, compilation, and analysis of the geologic and hydrologic data necessary to evaluate the State's ground-water resources. Data collected include areal extent, thickness, lithology, and hydraulic characteristics of the aquifer; occurrence and movement of ground water; quantities and distributions of ground-water recharge and discharge; measured and potential well yields; physical and chemical characteristics of the ground water; and changes that occur within aguifer systems over time

Geohydrologic data, results of areal studies, and research findings are presented in publications of the U.S. Geological Survey and the Arizona Department of Water Resources, technical journals, and other publications. (See section entitled "Recent Publications.") The basic hydrologic data are in computer storage and are available to the public.

Since 1974, a major effort of the studies has been to inventory ground-water conditions in 68 groundwater areas of the State. Each year, several ground-water areas are selected for an extensive inventory to update ground-water conditions. The data from these inventories are analyzed, and the results are published in book and map reports. Typically, these reports include maps showing depth to water in wells; altitude of the potentiometric surface; changes in water level; and chemical quality of the ground water, such as specific conductance, dissolved solids, and fluoride

Water levels are measured annually in selected wells that make up a statewide observation-well network. (See map on sheet 2 of this report.) Changes in water levels in the observation wells between measurements made in the current year and measurements made 5 years before are calculated. Ground-water pumpage is computed or estimated for each of the 68 ground-water areas and totaled for the entire State. This report summarizes ground-water data collected annually and compiled from recent studies of the U.S. Geological Survey or the Arizona Department of Water Resources.

## AVAILABILITY AND WITHDRAWAL OF GROUND WATER

In Arizona the availability of adequate and potable water supplies has a great influence on the location of cities and cropland. Surface water is location of cities and cropland. Surface water is available along the Gila River, in the Verde River Valley, in the Salt River Valley, and along the lower Colorado River; however, the quantity available is not sufficient to meet the continually increasing demand. For many years, more than half of Arizona's water supply has been withdrawn from the ground-water reservoirs. The principal use of the ground water is for irrigation of crops, although municipal and industrial users are steadily increasing

increasing.

In 1986, 3.216 million acre-ft of ground water was withdrawn. This quantity is about 0.17 million acre-ft less than the quantity withdrawn in 1985, nearly 0.5 million acre-ft less than in 1984, but 0.38 million acre-ft more than in 1983, when withdrawals were the lowest since 1947 (see pumpage table). The withdrawal in 1986, although more than the quantity withdrawn in 1983, is still much less than the 4.5 to 5.7 million acre-ft of water withdrawn from the 1950's through the 1970's. Most of the differences in annual pumpage are in the quantities of ground water used for irrigation in the Basin and Range lowlands province. More than 2.3 million acre-ft of ground water or 72.7 percent of the total withdrawal was used for agricultural purposes in 1986; most of this water was used for irrigation of crops.

The annual and accumulated pumpage since the beginning of record are shown in the pumpage table. Potential well production, depth to water in selected wells in the spring of 1987, and change in water level in selected wells from 1982 to 1987 are shown on the map on sheet 2. The withdrawal of ground water and its effects on the ground-water reservoirs in each of the three water provinces (see map showing water provinces, sheet 2) are discussed separately in the following sections.

## Basin and Range Lowlands Province

The Basin and Range lowlands province is the most highly developed of the three water provinces. The province is characterized by rugged mountain ranges

separated by broad elongated basins filled with alluvial deposits. The ground-water reservoirs are mainly the alluvial deposits in the basins, but small supplies of water can be obtained locally from the crystalline and sedimentary rocks in the mountains that bound the basins. In 1986, about 3.03 million acre-ft of ground water was withdrawn in the province, more than 94 percent of the total ground-water withdrawal in the State. About 201 million acre-ft of ground water has been withdrawn from the ground-water reservoirs in the province since pumping

The hydrographs of water levels in wells on sheet 2 represent conditions in several ground-water areas in the province. In general, most water levels declined significantly from the 1950's through the 1970's when ground-water withdrawal was the greatest. In recent years, however, because of decreased ground-water withdrawal, the rate of water-level declines has been reduced, and in some instances water levels are rising.

Salt River Valley and the lower Santa Cruz basin are the largest agricultural areas in the State. In the lower Santa Cruz basin, the quantity of ground water withdrawn in 1986 decreased from 1985; in the Salt River Valley, ground water withdrawn in 1986 increased from 1985, but was less than in 1984. The quantity is still considerably loss than that withdrawn during the 1960's considerably less than that withdrawn during the 1960's and 1970's. In many areas where large quantities of ground water are pumped each year, the withdrawal in 1986 was more than that in 1983 because of the discontinuance of the PIK (Payment-In-Kind) program in which farmers were paid to let land be idle.

In 1986 the Central Arizona Project (CAP) Canal delivered Colorado River water to the Harquahala Plains, Lower Hassayampa basin, and the Salt River Valley. The quantity of ground water withdrawn in the Salt River Valley was not affected by the delivery of Colorado River water; however, ground-water withdrawal greatly decreased in the Harquahala Plains and Lower Hassayampa basin where about 61,000 acre-ft of surface water was delivered.

## Central Highlands Province

The Central highlands province is a transition zone between the Basin and Range lowlands province and the Plateau uplands province and is the smallest of the three water provinces. Ground water is obtained from thick alluvial deposits in a few areas; from layered sandstone, limestone, and conglomerate in some areas; from alluvial deposits along major stream channels; and locally from fractured crystalline and sedimentary rocks. Only a few thousand acres of land is under cultivation, and the quantity of ground water withdrawn in 1986 was 89,000 acre-ft, which is 4,000 acre-ft more than in 1985 and 41,000 acre-ft more than in 1984. The quantity of ground water withdrawn has not resulted in notable water-level

## Plateau Uplands Province

In the Plateau uplands province, ground-water development is small compared with that in the Basin and Range lowlands province. The area is underlain by layers of sandstone, siltstone, and limestone that are overlain locally by volcanic rocks and "shoestring" deposits of thin alluvium. Most of the ground water is pumped from layered sandstone that stores ground water in confined or unconfined aquifers and from thin deposits of alluvium along the major streams. The use of ground water is limited largely to scattered farms and homesites; industrial and utility sites; and a few population centers, such as Flagstaff, Holbrook, and the White Mountains recreational area. In 1986, about 96,000 acre-ft of ground water was withdrawn in the province, acre-ft of ground water was withdrawn in the province, about 10,000 acre-ft more than in 1985 and 7,000 more than in 1984. For the most part, no pattern of rise or decline in water levels is discernible, although a few feet of decline has occurred in the Black Mesa, Snowflake, and Holbrook areas.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The following reports on the water resources and geology of Arizona were published from July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987. The reports were prepared by the Water Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey in Arizona and by the Arizona Department of Water Resources.

Anderson, S.R., 1987, Potential for aquifer compaction, land subsidence, and earth fissures in the Tucson basin, Pima County, Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-713, 3 sheets.

Anderson, T.W., and White, N.D., 1986, Arizona surface-water resources, *in* Moody, D.W., Chase, E.B., and Aronson, D.A., Compilers, National Water Summary, 1985—Hydrologic Events and Surface-Water Resources: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2300, p. 145-150.

Bradley, M.D., and Carpenter, M.C., 1986, Subsiding land and falling ground water tables: Public policy, private liability, and legal remedy: Economic Geography, v. 62, no. 3, July 1986, p. 241-253.

Carpenter, M.C., 1987, Water-level declines, land subsidence, and specific compaction near Apache Junction, south-central Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 86-4071, 22 p.

Dillenburg, R.A., 1987, Map showing groundwater conditions in the Detrital Wash basin, Mohave County, Arizona-1987: Arizona Department of Water Resources Hydrologic Map Series Report Number 14. 1 sheet.

Epstein, V.J., 1987, Hydrologic and geologic factors affecting land subsidence near Eloy, Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 87-4143, 28 p.

Freethey, G.W., and Anderson, T.W., 1986, Predevelopment hydrologic conditions in the alluvial basins of

Arizona and adjacent parts of California and New Mexico: U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-664, 3 sheets. Freethey, G.W., Pool, D.R., Anderson, T.W., and Tucci, Patrick, 1986, Generalized distribution of

aquifer lithology in the alluvial basins of Arizona and adjacent parts of California and New Mexico: U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-663, 3 sheets.

Hem, J.D., and Robertson, F.N., 1987, Hydrogeochemistry of ground water recharge in alluvial aquifers, southern Arizona, in Third Symposium on Artificial Recharge of Groundwater in Arizona, May 20-21, 1987, Proceedings: Salt River Project, p. 30-51. Hill, G.W., and Sottilare, J.P., 1987, Progress report on the ground-water, surface-water, and

quality-of-water monitoring program, Black Mesa area, northeastern Arizona-1987: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 87-458, Hollett, K.J., and Marie, J.R., 1987, Simulation of the ground-water flow system and proposed

Valley, Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 86-4340, Kister, L.R., and Radtke, D.B., 1987, Arizona ground-water quality, in Moody, D.W., Carr, Jerry, Chase, E.B., and Paulson, R.W., Compilers, National Water Summary, 1986—Hydrologic Events and Ground-Water Quality: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2325, p. 157-164.

withdrawals in the northern part of Vekol

Laney, R.L., and Pankratz, L.W., 1987, Investigations of land subsidence and earth fissures near the Salt-Gila aqueduct, Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Arizona—Altitudes of the tops of the consolidated rocks, surficial geology, and land subsidence in the Florence quadrangle: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Investigations Series Map I-1892-A, 1 sheet.

Leake, S.A., and Hanson, R.T., 1987, Distribution and movement of trichloroethylene in ground water in the Tucson area, Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 86-4313, 40 p.

Littin, G.R., 1987, Ground-water resources of the Bisbee-Naco area, Cochise County, Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 87-4103, 34 p.

Myers, S.M., 1987, Map showing groundwater conditions in the Peach Springs basin, Mohave, Coconino, and Yavapai Counties, Arizona—1987: Arizona Department of Water Resources Hydrologic Map Series Report Number 15, 1 sheet.

Oram, P., 1987, Map showing groundwater conditions in the Butler Valley basin, La Paz County, Arizona— 1986: Arizona Department of Water Resources Hydrologic Map Series Report Number 13,

Reeter, R.W., and Remick, W.H., 1986, Maps showing groundwater conditions in the West Salt River, East Salt River, Lake Pleasant, Carefree and Fountain Hills sub-basins of the Phoenix Active Management Area, Maricopa, Pinal and Yavapai Counties, Arizona—1983: Arizona Department of Water Resources Hydrologic Map Series Report Number 12, 3 sheets.

4625k 5022k 4799k 4846k 4948k 4603k 4227k 4382k 4944k 4331k 5019k 4994k 4771k 5731k 5473k 5476k 4232k 4007k

Schmidt, J.C., and Graf, J.B., 1987, Response of eddysystem deposits to dam operations, Colorado. River, Grand Canyon National Park [abs.]: Eos Transactions, American Geophysical Union, v. 67, no. 44, November 4, 1986, 1 p.

Schumann, H.H., 1986, Ground-water depletion and land subsidence in western Pinal County, Arizona, in Conference on Southwestern Ground Water Issues, Tempe, Arizona, October 20-22, 1986, Proceedings: National Water Well Association,

Stollenwerk, K.G., and Eychaner, J.H., 1987, Acidic ground-water contamination from copper mining near Globe, Arizona—II. Neutralization capacity of alluvium, in Franks, B.J., ed., U.S. Geological Survey Program on Toxic Waste Ground-Water Contamination—Proceedings of the Third Technical Meeting, Pensacola, Florida, March 23-27, 1987: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 87-109, p. D-19 to D-24.

Tasker, G.D., Eychaner, J.H., and Stedinger, J.R., 1986,
Application of generalized least squares in regional hydrologic regression analysis, in Selected Papers in the Hydrologic Sciences, 1986: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2310, p. 107-115.

Webb, R.H., 1987, Preliminary assessment of water quality in the alluvial aquifer of the Puerco River basin, northeastern Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report

Webb, R.H., and Baker, V.R., 1987, Changes in hydrologic conditions related to large floods on the Escalante River, south-central Utah: Regional Flood Frequency Analysis, p. 309-323.

Webb, R.H., Rink, G.R., and Favor, B.O., 1987, Distribution of radionuclide and trace-elements in ground water, grasses, and surficial sediments associated with the alluvial aquifer along the Puerco River, northeastern Arizona-A reconnaissance sampling program: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 87-206,

Webb, R.H., Steiger, J.W., and Turner, R.M., 1987, Dynamics of Mojave Desert shrub assemblages in the Panamint Mountains, California: Ecology, v. 68, no. 3, p. 478-490.

Webb, R.H., Steiger, J.W., and Wilshire, H.G., 1986, Recovery of compacted soils in Mojave Desert ghost towns: Soil Sciences Society of America Journal, v. 50, no. 5, p. 1341-1344.

White, N.D., and Garrett, W.B., 1987, Water resources data for Arizona, water year 1984: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Data Report AZ-84-1, 381 p.

Wrege, B.M., 1986, Surface- and borehole-geophysical surveys used to define hydrogeologic units in south-central Arizona, in Conference on Southwestern Ground Water Issues, Tempe, Arizona, October 20-22, 1986, Proceedings: National Water Well Association, p. 485-499.

# CONVERSION FACTORS AND VERTICAL DATUM

Multiply To obtain foot (ft) gallon per minute liter per second (gal/min) acre-foot (acre-ft) 0.001233 cubic hectometer

Sea level: In this report "sea level" refers to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929—A geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of the first-order level nets of the United States and Canada, formerly called Sea Level Datum of 1929.